

NOTE

Haplothrips kurdjumovi Karny in North America with a
New Junior Synonym (Thysanoptera: Phlaeothripidae)

Stannard (1968, Ill. Nat. Hist. Surv. Bull. 29: 215-552) synonymized *Haplothrips faurei* Hood under *H. subtilissimus* (Haliday). Both names have been used in United States (U.S.) and Canada for a thrips predaceous on mite and moth eggs. Hood (1914, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 27: 151-172) described *H. faurei* from specimens collected in New York. *Haplothrips subtilissimus* (Haliday) is a European species recorded for the first time in North America from Pennsylvania and New Jersey by Moulton in 1927 (Bull. Brooklyn Entomol. Soc. 22: 181-202).

After examining the types and identified material of *H. faurei*, identified material of *H. subtilissimus* from U.S. and Europe, and identified material of two other closely related species, *H. chinensis* Priesner from Japan and *H. kurdjumovi* Karny from Europe, I conclude that *faurei* is a junior synonym of *kurdjumovi* (Karny, 1913, Poltava Agric. Soc., Poltava Agric. Exp. Sta. work no. 18, part 7, pp. 3-10) (NEW SYNONYMY). R. zur Strassen (pers. comm.) also came to the same conclusion after examining the types of *faurei*, *kurdjumovi*, and European material of *kurdjumovi*. The specimens examined from U.S. of *subtilissimus* are misidentifications of *kurdjumovi*. *Haplothrips kurdjumovi* was previously reported from Saskatchewan, Canada by zur Strassen (1973, Senckenb. Biol. 52: 247-254). Although both sexes of this species occur in Europe, only females have been found in U.S. and Canada.

Stannard's (1968) description of *subtilissimus* represents *kurdjumovi*. *Haplothrips kurdjumovi* will run to *subtilissimus* in his key to the species of *Haplothrips*. These two species closely resemble each other in color and morphology and differ only in a few details. *Haplothrips kurdjumovi* has a small, subapical tooth on the inner side of the foretarsus, the pronotum has poorly developed anteromarginal setae, mid- and hindtibiae are completely brown, and the mid- and hindtarsi are brown or yellowish brown. *Haplothrips subtilissimus* does not have a tooth on the foretarsus, the pronotum has usually well developed anteromarginal setae, the apical $\frac{1}{2}$ of mid- and hindtibiae are yellowish brown, and the mid- and hindtarsi are yellow or yellowish brown.

In Canada *kurdjumovi* reported previously as *faurei* or *subtilissimus* preys on the eggs of moths, *Carpocapsa pomonella* (L.), *Grapholitha molesta* (Busck) and *Spilonota ocellana* (Denis & Schiffermuller), eggs of mites, *Bryobia arborea* Morgan & Anderson, *B. practiosa* Koch, *Panonychus ulmi* (Koch) and *Typhlodromus caudiglans* Schuster, and on an eriophyid mite, *Aculus cornutus* (Banks) (MacPhee, 1953, Can. Entomol. 85: 33-40; Putman, 1965, Can. Entomol. 97: 1208-1221). According to zur Strassen (pers. comm.), *kurdjumovi* preys on mites in Europe.

Haplothrips kurdjumovi is known from Europe to Central Asia, Azores, Madeira Is., Bermuda, Canada (Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan), and the U.S. (Delaware, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Georgia, Iowa, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New

York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin).

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